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Mr 84

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.





HOW SI OBTAINED HIS FREEDOM FROM THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Edward A. Foster.

Si wouldn't join the union, and swore that
he'd be free,
To any walking delegate he'd never bow his
knee;
He settled his own wages and said he'd go
alone,
He swore he'd mind his business and let
others tend their own,
And Si swelled up right chesty and he made
bold to state
He'd never be walked over by a walking
delegate.

A friend told Si that capital was organized
for greed,
But Si just laughed and hooted and wouldn't
give it heed.
He said that he was smart enough to bolster
up his end
Against all schemes of grinding down that
capital could send;
So with a merry ha! ha! Si toiled from morn
till late,
And said he'd stand no bossing from a walk-
ing delegate.

The boss cut down the wages; the union men
all struck;
But Si just knuckled under and to his job
he stuck.
And when his employers cheered him and
said, "Here a hero see,"
Si thought he really was one, and was proud
as he could be.
Again they cut his wages down to a starva-
tion rate,
But Si kept right at work to spite the walk-
ing delegate.

Work stopped because the bosses couldn't
scare up scabs enough,
And Si was on his uppers and feeling mighty
tough.
Then when union men were sent for because
they knew their trade,
An agreement for the union and a higher
wage was made;
And Si found himself at leisure to sit down
and contemplate
The freedom of non-union men from the
walking delegate.

THE WORKMAN.

Robert Bridges, in Collier's Weekly.

This is the work of my hands:
To be but a cog in the wheel—
A strand in the cable that hauls—
To do and to do—not to feel,
To toil till the last curtain falls.
Yet ever the toiler is blest
Who sees the fair vision unroll—
Interprets the dream half-expressed—
Feels the work of his hands with his soul!

This is the work of my hands:
These monsters that furrow the deep
And baffle the power of the sea
Were given the sinews to leap,
Were bolted and forged by me.
These webs of miraculous steel,
Outspun from the shore to the shore,
My nerve and endurance reveal—
I rolled them, and wove them, and bore.

This is the work of my hands:
To drudge, but in spirit be free—
Eat bread by the sweat of my brow
In accord with the ancient decree—
Yet labor, with courage, endow;
To know that, though meager the gain
While justice shows many a flaw—
In spite of distrust and disdain
We are rising, and under the law.

This is the work of my hands:
To cherish the law of the land,
The shield that we've wrung from our foe;
Ennoble the rights we demand
By the honor and faith we bestow.
For brother am I to all,
The helpless ones and the great;
Together we rise or we fall,
Free workers within a free state.



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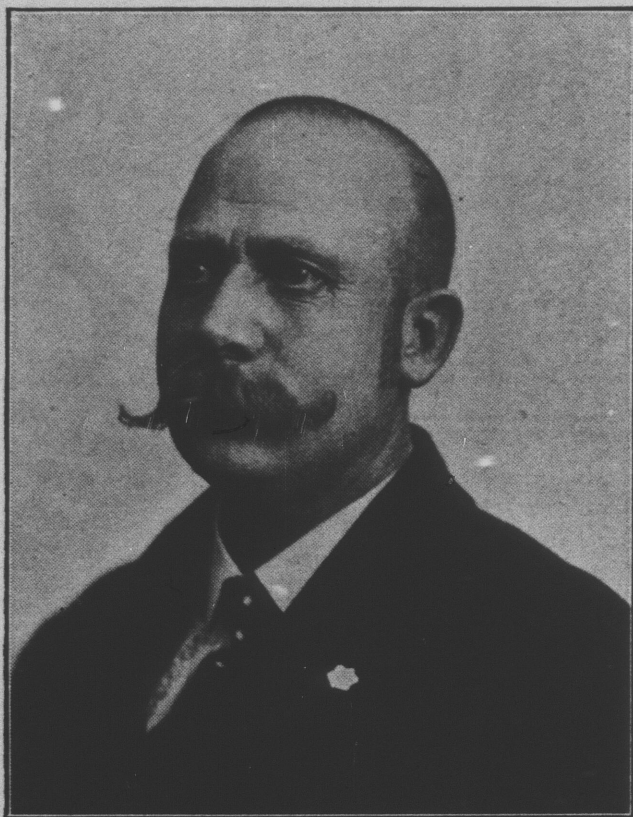
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CINCINNATI COAL TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Local Union No. 164, Coal Teamsters and
Helpers of Cincinnati sometime last fall pre-
sented an agreement to their employers for
a slight increase in wages and a recognition
of their local union. At that time the deal-
ers had been making individual agreements
with the union and for that reason the
agreements did not all expire at the same
time. At the time they presented the agree-
ment the employers suggested to the officers
of our local union that they wait until March
18, when the last of the contracts would
expire, and they would then meet the rep-
resentatives of our local union and enter into
a trade agreement. Brother Samuel John-
son, the Fourth Vice-President of the Inter-
national Brotherhood of Teamsters, was
working in Cincinnati and recommended to
this office that this course be pursued. On
about March 15th the local union presented
a wage scale to their employers for their
signature and were told that under no con-
sideration would the coal dealers enter into
a contract with the Coal Teamsters' Union.
The Coal Teamsters decided, however, that
it was an inopportune time to strike and
they allowed the matter to stand until a
better opportunity presented itself for them
to demand a recognition of their local union.
A Mr. Waltz, representing the Citizens' Al-
liance in that city, appeared upon the scene
and gave out the information that on and



JOHN E. LONGSTREET.

Brother Longstreet is president of the Joint Executive Council of Cincinnati and vicinity, and is also business agent of Local No. 164, Coal Teamsters and helpers, who have just gone through a hard fight with the Employers' Association. It is largely due to Brother Longstreet's conservative leadership that the local union came out successful, and the boys made no mistake in reposing their trust in their worthy president and business agent.

after October 1st would see the last of the Teamsters' Union in Cincinnati and that he was determined that Local No. 164 should be wiped out. One by one our men were discharged until but very few union men remained in the yards. The local saw that there was nothing to do to protect their interest but to strike and on October 4th a strike was ordered and every man working in that industry in the city of Cincinnati put down his reins and went out on a strike to better his working conditions. We have nothing to complain of up to that point.

We concede to the employer the same right as we ourselves demand, viz., that of organizing. We claim that they have the same right to combine for their best interests that the drivers have and that they had all the right in the world to have Mr. Waltz represent them as their business agent, as we feel that we have the right to have Mr. Longstreet represent the drivers.

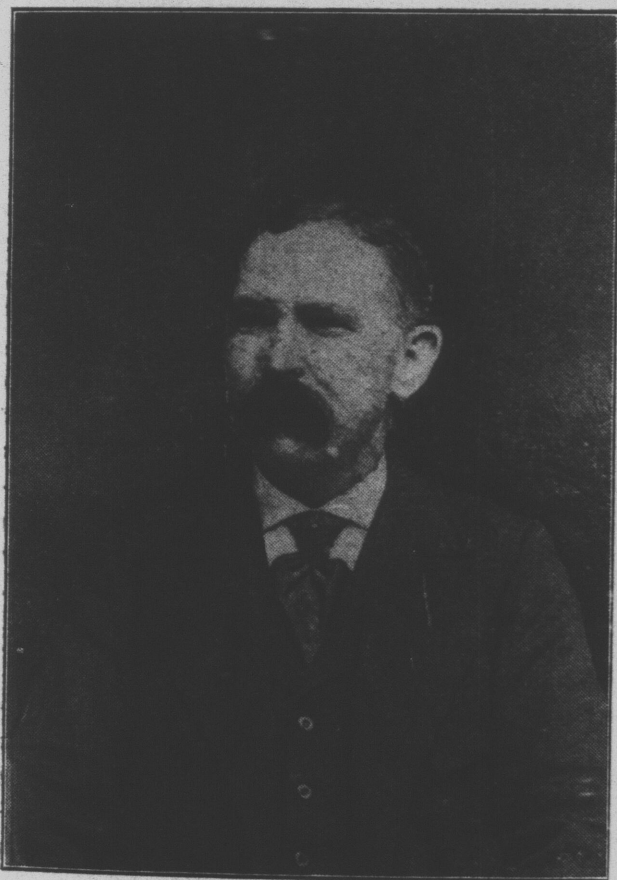
After the strike had been declared the city was practically tied up. The business interests of the city demanded that the coal teamsters return to work at once and there was every prospect of an early settlement of the strike. The business men were needing coal, and especially the breweries and plants supplying electricity and other power to the business houses of that city. Non-union men had absolutely refused to take the places of the coal teamsters; it was impossible to induce them to go upon the wagons that the men who had been driving them for years had left. Even the non-union men saw that the contention of the teamster was just; that he was entitled to better wages and shorter hours, and in their desperation the employers had nothing else



J. L. M'LAUGHLIN.

Brother McLaughlin is business agent of Local No. 85 of San Francisco, which is comprised of the truck and lumber teamsters of that city. Mr. McLaughlin is an able representative of his craft and is considered one of the most conservative and level-headed men in the labor movement in that city. Owing to his able management our Local No. 85 very seldom has any conflict with their employers. The master teamsters and their employes meet in conference yearly, and in a manly fashion decide the hours of labor and wages which shall govern the teaming industry for a year to come.

left to do but to induce union men to do what the non-union men had refused to do, and on looking over the ground they saw that the only organization that was capable of such dastardly work was the United Brewery Workmen's Local Union in Cincinnati. Now, those men, members of the United Brewery Workmen, on orders from their national officers, took the wagons which were made and used for the carting of beer and deliberately delivered the coal which had previously been hauled by members of our Local Union No. 164. This was in direct violation of an understanding existing between the Coal Teamsters' Union and the Brewery Workmen, which was that under no circumstances would the Brewery Workmen cart any coal to the breweries of Cincinnati and vicinity. As an explanation of their conduct we herewith submit the



M. W. COFFEY.

Brother Coffey, is president of the Joint Council of San Francisco and also President of Local No. 224, Carriage Drivers of that city, who recently went through a hard struggle with their employers, owing to the action of the Employers' Association. I will say, however, that Brother Coffey was successful in maintaining his organization and that in the very near future the carriage drivers of San Francisco will again be in the position which they formerly occupied.



GUS KOOP.

Brother Koop is business agent of Local No. 732, Hay and Grain Teamsters of Chicago, and is the heaviest teamster we have ever had the pleasure of meeting. Brother Koop weighs 374 pounds, but is very agile, and attends to the duties of his office as business agent in a very satisfactory manner. The members of his local union have recently received an increase in wages, which is largely due to Brother Koop's able management of the affairs of his local union.

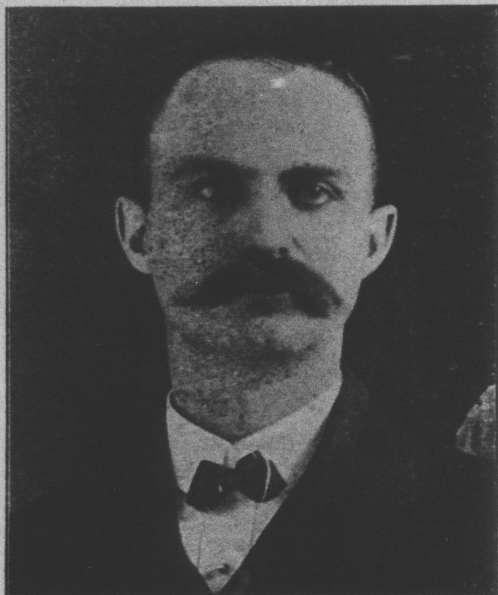
answer which their National Secretary Kemper sent to President Gompers when called upon to desist from doing our work. President Gompers' telegram to Secretary Kemper was as follows:

"Secretary Turley, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, wires that coal teamsters of Cincinnati on strike for better conditions. Your organization permitted members to haul coal, and informed teamsters' representatives that this course will be continued. If conditions are as stated, will you discountenance such a course immediately. Please wire me."

Secretary Kemper's answer to President Gompers was:

"In regard to the strike of the Coal Teamsters of Cincinnati, will say, that the beer drivers of Cincinnati have for years hauled coal to breweries without interference on

the part of the Coal Teamsters, but we have through our representatives made an offer to Mr. Longstreet of the local Coal Teamsters' Union furnish union teamsters for the hauling of coal to breweries, and the brewery proprietors to sign the agreement of the Coal Teamsters' Union. To this Mr. Longstreet agreed, but later on refused to furnish the men. We are at all times ready to assist any and all labor organizations necessary, but you know what it means to us in Cincinnati to act in such arbitrary way at this time. We will have a meeting of our



A. S. ARMSTRONG.

Brother Armstrong is president and business agent of Local No. 725, and there is no better conducted local union in the city of Chicago than the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers. Brother Armstrong is a cool, level-headed representative and always cares for the best interest of the members of his organization.

board as soon as possible and earnestly endeavor to find ways and means to aid the Coal Teamsters in winning their fight, as there is no doubt in our mind that the demand made upon their employers is just, but you also know the sort of men we were forced to take in after the Cincinnati settlement, and how much reliance could be placed upon them. For the present at least we cannot commit a breach of all Cincinnati contracts."

To any one who reads the above letter, it will at once become apparent that the excuse offered by Secretary Kemper, that the men who compose their organization in Cincinnati are men who have no principle and in

whom he himself has no faith. As far as the breweries agreeing to sign the Coal Teamsters' agreement goes, will say, that they have no occasion to sign any agreement, for the reason that they never employed any coal teamsters, neither have they had their own teamsters hauling coal. Their coal has always been bought from the dealers and delivered by the coal dealers themselves, and when the Brewery Workmen make the statement that they would be violating a contract by refusing to haul coal, they assume the position that on account of having a contract with their employers to make beer, they can be forced to take the places of members of an organization who may be forced to strike.

Our Coal Teamsters have won without the aid of the Brewery Workmen, and I want to say to Brother Kemper and the Brewery Workmen's organization in general, that we have no reason to hang our heads on account of the members belonging to our organization in that city, nor will we ever be forced to send such a letter as Mr. Kemper sent to Brother Gompers. Our men became union men voluntarily; union men because they know that the union can better their conditions, and we will say that if we had occasion to write such a letter as they sent to Brother Gompers, the teamsters' organization, would indeed, be in bad shape.

We now have a contract with the coal dealers of Cincinnati, but it does not call for us to take the places of other men who may go out on a strike, and we would suggest to the Brewery Workmen when making contracts in the future that they contract to make beer and not to take the places of men out on a strike.



According to Resolution No. 42 we proceeded to Chicago in an endeavor to bring about a better understanding between the carriage and cab drivers of that city, but before taking any action consulted with the officers of Local No. 40 and Local No. 701. We found a determination on the part of the officers of Local No. 40 to entirely ignore the officers of the International organization, also the act of the convention. We endeavored to show to them that the position they were assuming was wrong, for the reason, that they themselves, were a party to the adoption of the resolution, having entered no objections to the same going through. On

the other hand, the officers of Local No. 701 were entirely willing to coincide with any suggestions which might be made from the International office. Local No. 40's officers declared that their members wished to have and maintain their own local union. They had a vast majority of the members and if their contention was true, we simply told them that all that it was necessary to do was for them to have their members call at the polling booth and vote in favor of maintaining two local unions in the carriage and cab driving industry of that city. Instead of acting upon the suggestion they simply declared that they would stand pat and that under no consideration would we have courage enough to go ahead with our plans. They have since learned that they were making a mistake. A majority of the men who voted on the question as to whether or not they wished one or two local unions, decided that one local union would serve the best interest of the carriage and cab drivers in Chicago. On that vote, we immediately revoked the charters of both locals and issued a new charter to govern all drivers working at that craft.

Backed up by a few employers who were hostile to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on account of the persistent fight waged against them last fall, the officers of Local No. 40 thought that all things were coming their way and that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was a thing of the past as far as the carriage drivers of Chicago were concerned.

At an election held Sunday, October 16th, the following men were elected as officers of Local No. 17:

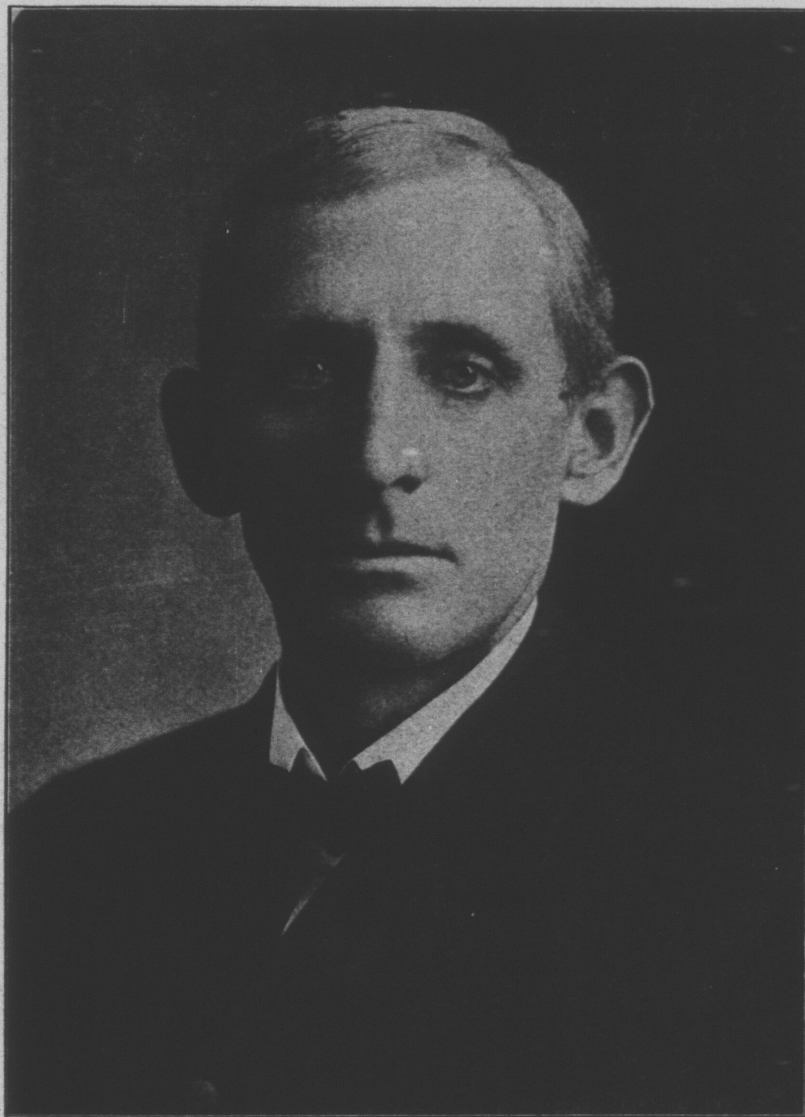
Thos. Dougherty, President.

Dennis O'Connell, Vice-President.

Thos. J. Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer.

Chas. Beckler, Recording Secretary.

Trustees—W. J. Gibbons, John Lahey, Walter Hecker.



WALTER J. GIBBONS.

Brother Gibbons has been business agent for the Hack, Coupe and Cab Drivers' Union of Chicago for the last four years, and was instrumental in building up that organization. He also made it possible for the carriage drivers of Chicago to stand upon the corner or street where carriages are allowed to stand, or, in other words, there are no more special privileges, as the special permit requirement was abolished through his efforts.

He is now business agent for the new Local Union of Carriage and Cab Drivers, No. 17, and there is no doubt but that the members of that organization will be the gainers through his work.

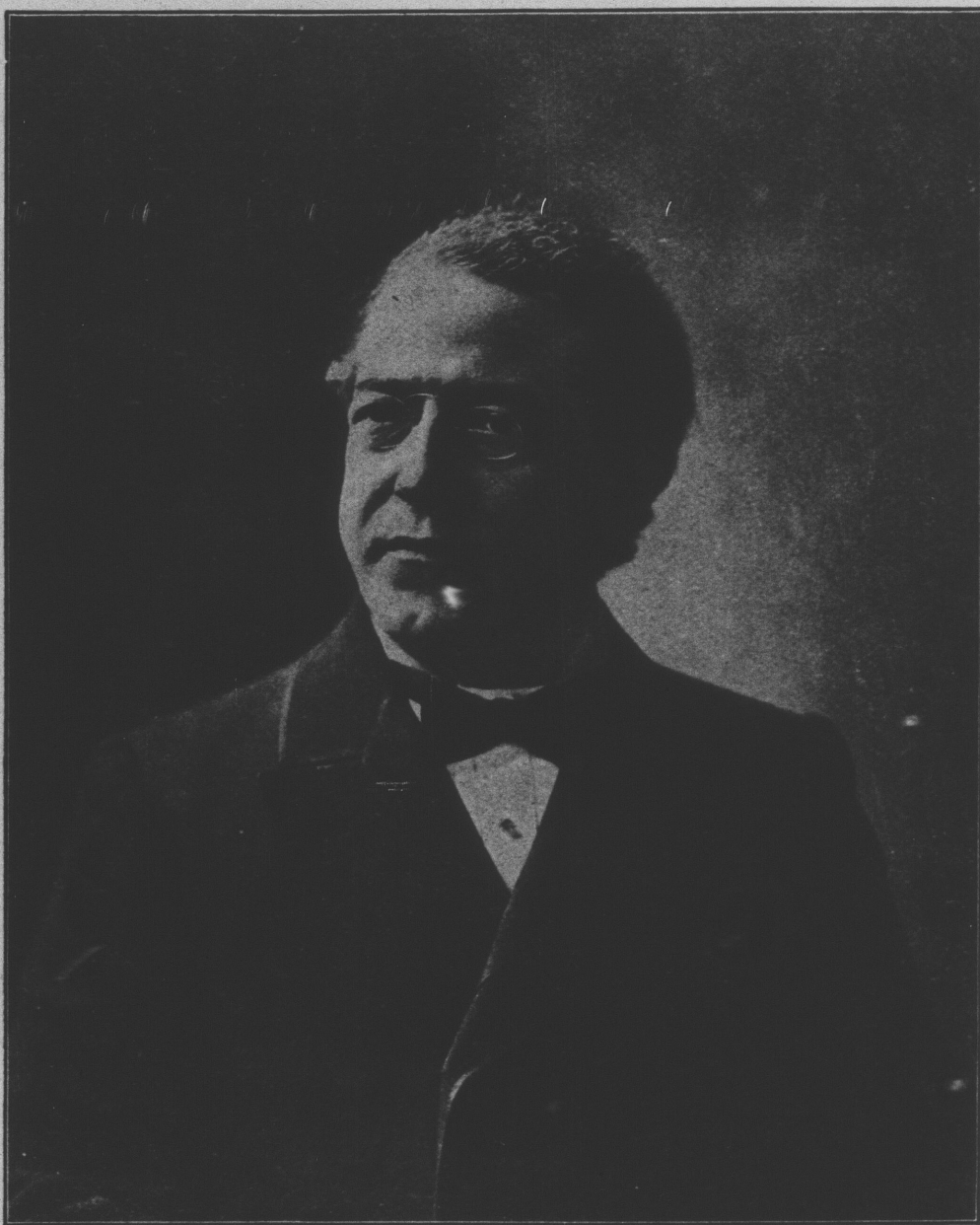
Business Agents—W. J. Gibbons, John B. Haggan.

And we are pleased to say at this time that there is peace and harmony in that branch of our craft in Chicago and that the

livery drivers almost to a unit are well pleased at the action taken and are depositing their old cards and are taking out new ones in the new local union. We know from our acquaintance with the officers elected that the interest of our brothers in that craft will be well taken care of.

zations in the city of Chicago. We wish them all success possible and trust that they will care for the best interest of their organization and allow no few disgruntled members to create any hardship or strife in their meetings.

We would offer a little advice, and that is,



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

We know that Brother Gibbons has had a great deal of experience in handling local unions of that nature and there is no question but what the amalgamation of the two local unions will prove a grand success. We have received several letters from some of the officers and some from members of the teamsters' organization in Chicago predicting that Local No. 17, Carriage and Cab Drivers, will be one of the grandest organi-

that they be fair with themselves; be fair with their employers and the outcome will be that our carriage and cab drivers of Chicago will eventually enjoy the conditions that other cities are now enjoying.

We trust that they will have prosperity with them in the future.



We publish in this issue of our magazine a picture of Samuel Gompers and Frank

Morrison, President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

As the convention of the American Federation of Labor is drawing near, we would call attention to the fact that President Gompers has held his present position, with the exception of one year, almost since the

He has been a friend to the teamster on many occasions and we trust that President Gompers will remain in the prominent position which he now occupies until his ambitions have been realized, viz., that all working men be thoroughly organized. No one, in our opinion, has worked harder for



FRANK MORRISON.

organization of the American Federation of Labor. He is recognized by both trades unionists and business men as one of the most able men in the country. He has been a fearless and conservative leader and has never swerved from the path of trade unionism, but has conscientiously worked to advance the cause of labor.

the workingmen than the president of the American Federation of Labor.

While we do not always agree with him in his decisions and opinions, the integrity and honesty of President Gompers has never been questioned, and we have always felt that we could find in him a true friend.

In going into the coming convention he has our well wishes and we trust that he will be re-elected to his present office without any opposition, and thus show to the Parryites and their followers that we have confidence in our leaders.



At the recent convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Mr. P. H. McCarthy was elected a member of the International Executive Board. Mr. McCarthy hails from San Francisco and is State President of the Building Trades'

Baker, journeyed to San Francisco in an endeavor to probe the conditions existing there. He declared that the labor leaders and men in power in the other cities which he had visited previous to that time were grafters and were constantly holding up the employers for their own interest. The story he writes concerning San Francisco, however, is an entirely different one, as he said in that article that no taint or breath of scandal could be attached to the name of P. H. McCarthy, the State President of the Building Trades' Council of California.



EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL NO. 734, BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS OF CHICAGO.

It is seldom that an executive board of a local union works as harmoniously together as that of Local No. 734 and the success of their organization is largely due to the fact that they are continuously working unitedly to care for the best interests of their members. The example they set is a good one for other local unions to follow.

Council of California. It is largely due to his efforts that the building trades in that section of the country enjoy such splendid working conditions, and he was instrumental in the formation and building up of the Building Material Teamsters' Local Union of San Francisco, who were an independent local union until our recent visit to San Francisco and through the services rendered by Mr. McCarthy we were able to induce them to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A short while back a representative of McClure's Magazine, Mr. Ray Stanford

The carpenters in their convention recognized the ability of Brother McCarthy and decided to make him a member of their Executive Board, and we believe that their organization will be the gainer thereby.



THE JOY OF LABOR.

(By Stuart Reid.)

It may not be surprising to some of our brilliant scholars and others to learn that these "pernicious unions" are trying to make labor at least bearable, if not a "joy." It may surprise them more to learn that we are striving to bring about conditions that



GENERAL OFFICERS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

P. H. MCCARTHY. WM. G. SCHARDT. T. J. SULLIVAN.
FRANKLIN PIMBLEY. WM. DEYL. D. A. POST. JOHN WALQUIST.
FRANK DUFFY. H. C. FULLER. WM. D. HUBER. T. M. GUERIN. THOMAS NEALE.

The fac-simile above represents the general officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, elected at their convention recently held in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. Wm. D. Huber, the General President, commonly known as "Honest Old Bill," assumed office in November, 1899, filling the unexpired term of John Williams, resigned, having been appointed factory inspector of the state of New York. Wm. D. Huber was elected for the term 1900-1902 by the Scranton (Pa.) convention, re-elected in Atlanta, Ga., in 1902 and again re-elected by the Milwaukee convention. T. M. Guerin of Troy, N. Y., the first vice-president, is now serving his third consecutive term. H. C. Fuller, the second vice-president, hails from Denison, Tex. Frank Duffy, a well-known figure, and one of the hardest workers in the trade-union movement, was called to headquarters in July, 1901, then located in Philadelphia, to take the place of P. J. McGuire. He was elected for the term 1902-04 in Atlanta, Ga., and re-elected by the Milwaukee convention for the current term. Thomas Neale, who held the office of secretary-treasurer of the carpenters' district council of Chicago for several terms prior to the Atlanta convention was by that convention elected to the newly created office of general treasurer and re-elected by acclamation in Milwaukee. Wm. G. Schardt, ex-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is a member of, and holds the office of president on the general executive board. Franklin Pimbley of Tampa, Fla., is the secretary of that body. The other members of the general executive board are Wm. Deyl, representing the Canadian division; P. H. McCarthy, the president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the most powerful body of its kind in existence; D. F. Post of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the secretary of the previous board, elected for a second term; T. J. Sullivan of New Haven, Conn., also re-elected in Milwaukee, and John Walquist of Minneapolis, Minn.

will make it possible for all to participate in this priceless "joy."

Should labor assume the position now held by Parry, Baer, and their like, what a howl would go up! Should organized labor say to the employers: "We demand the right to run our own business. We want half of your profits and will not allow you to dictate to us our hours of labor, nor make rules governing your establishment," why,

they have. And they would ruin themselves by investing money in costly plants if they could not secure workmen to co-operate with them in business.

How much have our present day champions of individual liberty invested in the bodies of their workers? Not a cent! What right have they, then, to interfere with the individual liberty of their workmen? His labor is the property of the



The above cut represents the type of wagon used exclusively in the market districts of Chicago. The driver is Chas. Willbrandt, Secretary of the Chicago Joint Executive Council. Men who drove these wagons prior to the organization of the local received, on an average, \$12.00 per week for from fourteen to eighteen hours' work a day. Since organizing they receive \$16.00 a week for eleven hours a day and thirty cents an hour for all overtime, no Sunday work. The wagon in this picture is loaded with Florida tomatoes and the load weighs about four tons.

a cry would go up that would be heard around the world.

And why should labor not assume this position? And why does it not assume this position? It has as much, if not more, reason than employers have to assume it. It does not because it is fair and desires to conduct business on an equitable basis.

What sort of business is it that employers want to be allowed to conduct themselves? It is possible for them to conduct any business themselves? They say, "We have invested money in plants and have a right to manage them as we please." Certainly

worker. He has a right to sell it as an individual or as part of a great business organization. But if his acts as an individual are a menace to thousands of his fellows, he becomes an offender against the law of justice and self-preservation.—American Federationist.



In the labor movement we hope to tear down nothing in this world that is worthy to stand. But we do propose to go deep, deep down into the fathoms of misery and despair and bring help to those who are seeking the light.—American Federationist.

WHAT THE TRADE UNION IS.

The trade union is the natural historic form of organization evolved by the working class, enabling it to maintain internal order, to perform efficiently its proper function.

The essential feature distinguishing the trade union is based on the recognition of the recognition of the separation of the functions of the capitalist and of the workman. Accepting that separation as a permanent one, the union seeks systematically to regulate the relations between the employer and the employed. As means toward arriving at such regulation, the union employs (1) conciliation, that is, mutual discussion by the contending parties of their respective rights and duties; (2) the strike, that is, when conciliation has failed to restore harmony, recourse is had to war in order to achieve an honorable peace; (3) the boycott, or an appeal to the entire body of the workers to assist in bringing the recalcitrant employer to terms; and (4) legal intervention, in certain cases, such as child and woman labor, sweat-shops, unsanitary work-rooms, store order system, etc.

In the first place, the union demands a minimum wage, which shall be sufficient to maintain an average sized family in a manner consistent with whatever is regarded as indispensable to health, or as required by the self-respect of human beings.

The other chief demand of the union is an eight-hour work day, or a progressive reduction of the hours of labor so as to secure as soon as possible a normal division of the secular day—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest and eight hours for what we will.—Eight Hour Miller.



UNIONISTS ARE LEARNING.

The important and surface observers of trade union effort and our movement often say, "Why don't the unions do this or that thing, and why don't they profit by the lessons of the past?"

As a matter of fact, trade unions are further advanced in the science of government and trade unionists are better qualified for self-government than any other organization or body of citizens. Nations and the mass of citizens never learn anything in leaps and bounds. The upward and onward march of the masses is slow and evolutionary. The masses learn by experience in all walks of life and in all nations.

The members of trade unions have made

greater mental and physical progress by virtue of our association with our fellow-men in our unions than the unorganized mass has on the other hand. To organize and keep our unions alive and make them do what we expect of them requires thought and study, both of which leads to greater intelligence.

One trouble is that the unthinking public exacts a greater standard of intelligence and morality from the unions and unionists than they do from any other organization regardless of what it may be. While trade unionists are human beings drawn from the great body of humanity, we are by association and the effort to maintain our unions compelled to think and study, which makes us more reliant, self-controlled and better equipped for the struggle of life.—Cigar Makers' Journal.



OLD TIME EXTRAVAGANCES.

We hear a great deal about the luxury and extravagance of the age, but, when you think of it, a great many of our most reckless fashions date from past centuries. In the fifteenth century, for instance, the feminine wardrobe was magnificent, with its garments weighed down with laces and embroideries in guipure, points coupes, Milanese and Venetian, not forgetting the gold embroideries worked with precious stones, etc.

For several centuries women wore white shoes in kid and ordinary leather as well as dainty chaussure in embroidered satin for dancing the pavane and minuet in.

In the time of Louis XIV the women wore most sumptuous lingerie and dessous made chiefly of what used to be called les dentelles d'ete, a kind of silk blond lace with a cord in it, which used to be mounted over colors for the petticoats and was also worn for the hanging sleeves which used to show the arms so prettily.—Paris Fashions.



BE LOYAL TO THE UNION.

The time to prove your loyalty to the union is when assailed or in troubled waters. The fair weather unionists are plentiful enough. But this ship of unionism must needs find stormy weather in the voyage to the working class goal. Only those on board who fearlessly face the storm and do their duty in the hours of trial may enjoy the consciousness of living up to the requirements which the cause put upon them.—Metal Worker.



A PROCLAMATION.

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in safety and honor through another year, and, in accordance with the long, unbroken custom handed down to us by our forefathers, the time has come when a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who holds all nations in the hollow of His hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us. During the century and a quarter of our national life, we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the author of all blessings.

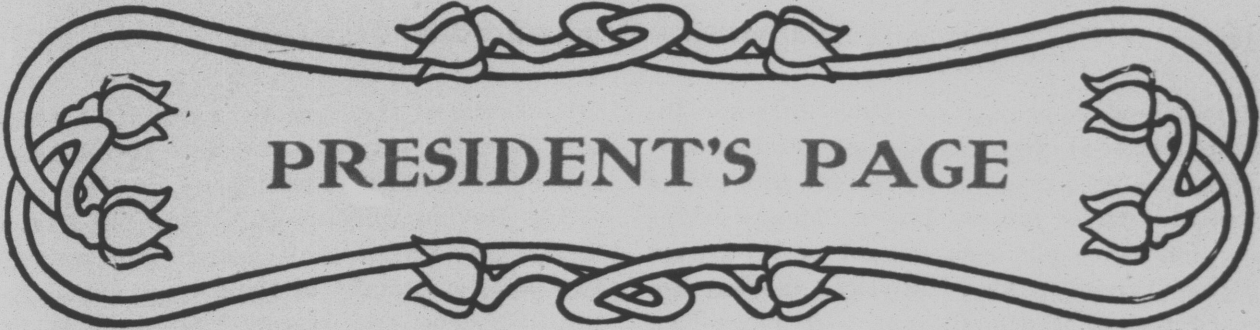
"The year that has closed has been one of peace within our own borders as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly. Reward has waited upon honest efforts. We have been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others. Never has there been a time when religious and charitable effort has been more evident. Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us. We speak of what has been done by the nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above. Hitherto we have been given the heartiest strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arise. We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past, and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly with charity and good will, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellowmen.

"In this great republic the effort to combine national strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history. Our success will mean much not only for ourselves, but for the future of all mankind; and every man or woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis this success must depend upon the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 24th of this November, to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States, at home and abroad, and do recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes, devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefits He has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation, and to beseech Him that in the future His divine favor may be continued to us.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to a mistake in making up the stencils we will be unable to send the Magazine to the individual member as we stated we would do in the last two issues of the Magazine, but we assure the members that with the December issue we will be prepared to send the Magazine to all those whose names and addresses we have.

CORNELIUS P. SHEA.



During my recent visit to Philadelphia, and, in fact, several other places, I have found that the teamsters at some time or another were inclined to join an organization which would better their working conditions, and, in fact, had done so. Invariably the cause of the union going to pieces has been due to the fact of the secretary not properly handling the funds. In other words, the members neglecting to see that he was properly bonded and that the funds being paid into the organization were being properly cared for. When an organization experiences a reverse of this kind, it is pretty hard to again interest the men. Their confidence is shaken and they feel that if they should again see fit to join such an organization the same thing would happen. The fault lies with the members themselves. Every secretary-treasurer of a local union should be bonded for a sufficient amount to insure the proper handling of the local's funds. The cost of such bonding is nominal and any secretary-treasurer can secure a bond for a sufficient amount to insure to the members that he will make proper use of the funds.

Again, it is often the case that the trustees are negligent in their duties, failing to audit the books at the stated periods. A voucher should be drawn for every bill ordered paid by the local union, to be countersigned by the president, and in our opinion no bills should be paid other than those sanctioned by the organization in meeting assembled.

If there any of our local unions who have neglected to see to it that their secretaries

are bonded at this time, we believe that they should immediately take action upon the matter. We have lately received several communications making complaints of this kind, and we trust that the local executive board and the members themselves, in fact, will see to it that the proper steps are taken to have this evil remedied and that no secretary-treasurer of a local will be allowed to hold office without giving sufficient bond.

In the new Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters it merely outlines a plan for the drawing up of local constitutions. Where members of a local union are desirous of having a local constitution, we will say, that should they need any assistance in drawing up the same, it will be rendered by this office. Applications for a copy of a local constitution will be attended to at once and a copy of our constitution will be delivered free.

We trust that your local union will avail themselves of this offer and that all local unions will have a local constitution to govern their members.



We have received several communications lately from cities where we have a Carriage Drivers' Union wanting to know if they cannot make a division of their local whereby those owning and operating their own carriage may have a local of their own and the drivers have their own charter. In no other branch of our craft does this contention arise except in the carriage drivers' industry. There seems to be a natural feeling that two locals of carriage drivers should exist in each city.

We are certainly opposed to this division of the locals, as we believe that the best interest of the craft demands that one local union should govern all carriage drivers in any locality. It has been our experience, and especially in the St. Louis strike, that the men who own and operate their own carriages were of the greatest benefit and advantage to our organization when a determined stand was taken against us by the

Employers' Association. Only through the help received from the individual owner were we in any way successful in fighting the association in St. Louis. Men working at the same business should certainly get along without having any hard feelings toward one another. In our Coal Teamsters' Union, for instance, they are only too glad to receive into their union the man who owns and operates his own wagon, and nine times in ten the man who drives his own rig is just as loyal to the best interest of the driver as the driver himself. It is of the greatest advantage to the one team owner to have the drivers getting good wages and fair conditions, as it will have a tendency to have little better prices prevail in the carriage business, and anything that will have a tendency to raise the price will benefit the one team owner as well as the man who owns ten. For that reason we would suggest to our members throughout the country that they become as closely combined as possible and no division be made in our ranks. Division is always a sign of weakness and we believe that our locals should become more closely affiliated if possible, and only where it is absolutely necessary should a division be made in any of our organizations. The more members in an organization working at the same industry the stronger the local union. We are convinced that if the men working at the carriage driving industry will but stop to consider well what they are doing, a great deal of this talk of division and splitting up a local union will be done away with.



We are in receipt of the October number of the Team Owners' Review and ascertain that the local associations connected with the National Team Owners are in favor of boycotts, the weapon which they condemn when employed by drivers or members of organized labor. We have heard so much from employers pertaining to the un-American and unprincipled use to which the working men put the boycott, that we are somewhat surprised to note in the October number the following paragraph:

"We learn from our Boston representative that, as might be expected, the movement of the Master Teamsters of that city to divert, as far as possible, all wool and other shipments from the Boston & Maine R. R. to the Boston & Albany (which is the

leased road of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R.) and the New Haven Railroad, has gathered force."

The Review goes on to uphold the Master Team Owners in their action and contend that they are right in their stand, viz., trying to boycott the Boston & Maine R. R.

If that weapon can be used to the interest of the employer, why hasn't he employe the right to use the same weapon in his defense? Mr. Parry and his disciples are continuously crying that the boycott is un-American and unfair when used by the employe, but here we have it in black and white that the employers themselves are using this tactic to injure the business of a railroad corporation.

We contend that they have the right to boycott the Boston & Maine Railroad if they so wish, but we also contend that the drivers' unions have the same right to use the boycott that the employers have, and to this contention all fair-minded people will say, Amen!

We also notice that they publish a letter from a representative of the Master Teamsters of Boston, in which he makes very serious charges against members in his own association, stating that they are continuously reducing their prices and cutting each other out of work by unfair tactics.

The Master Teamsters of Boston, as a rule, are fair-minded men and are desirous of living in peace and harmony with the drivers' organization, but a few men, who are seemingly, leading the association at the present time seem to feel that they cannot make themselves sufficiently prominent to the rest of their constituents unless stirring up trouble and strife, and for that reason brought a strike on in our Local No. 25 of Boston. In the editorial upon the matter the Team Owners' Review commenting upon this strike says the labor organizations do not live up to agreements entered into, but make an exception of the cities of San Francisco and Chicago.

The reason they keep their contracts in Chicago and San Francisco is that the employers in those two cities are fair in their dealings with the organization and when they make a wage scale they live to the same, and are not always endeavoring to reduce the wages of the driver so as to be in a position to undermine some other team owner and steal his business by doing it

cheaper, because of the fact that he hires cheaper help. In Chicago all drivers working at any given craft receive a uniform rate of wages, giving all employers a fair and equal competitive chance. Such conditions should prevail in the teaming industry in all cities, and then the trouble which the Boston representative writes about in the Review would be done away with for the simple reason that if all men were paying the same price for the same amount of work, they would be upon an equal basis and would not be in a position to undermine each other and take one another's work. To continually abuse the teamsters and say that they do not live up to the agreements entered into will never build up or help the master team owners to have a very strong association. We believe that the most prosperous members of the association today are those who are situated in the city of Chicago, where all are working under the same agreement with their men and all the owners are in their respective associations. It is an example which the Boston Master Teamsters and the team owners in any other city might well follow.

C. P. S.

DEATH BENEFITS.

Why should not the teamsters' organization have a death benefit fund? There is no reason in the world why such a fund could not be created. At the present time a great many of our local unions pay a death benefit to its members, which sometimes causes dissension in that particular city. For instance, a man may belong to a local union which is paying a death benefit of fifty or one hundred dollars, but losing his employment he seeks a job elsewhere and finds employment at another branch of our craft which comes under the jurisdiction of some other local union which is not so well organized or perhaps there are not enough men working at that branch of the craft to enable them to support a death benefit fund. Under the laws of our organization it is compulsory upon this man to leave his local union and take a transfer card to the smaller local or the one under whose jurisdiction he is now working. The outcome of this is that a great many men absolutely refuse to transfer, and if compelled to take a transfer card, refuse to deposit it with the small local union. In cases where they refuse to transfer the small local unions complain and the

outcome is dissension in our joint councils.

If the national organization would add an extra five cents per capita to be laid aside for a death benefit fund of one hundred dollars to be paid to the family or relatives of the deceased member, if in good standing in his local, then all trouble of this kind would be done away with, and further it would be an incentive for the men to join the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This matter should be given careful consideration so that at some future convention when this matter comes up the delegates will know the pleasure of the rank and file of their local union in regard to this matter. I believe that the day is not far distant when the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be paying a death benefit to its members, having a fund laid aside for that particular purpose.

We should be pleased to have our local unions discuss this matter and let us hear from them in regard to how they feel about it. It would be an incentive for men to join the organization were they to know that they would receive some other benefits besides those to be derived from co-operation and organization in favor of better working conditions, and I believe that some plan whereby they could leave a small sum to their family would be greatly appreciated by the rank and file of our organization.

C. P. S.

A QUERY.

Does it bear the union label,
That coat today you wear?
Did a union barber shave you,
Or trim your locks of hair?
Do you deal with union tradesmen,
Buy things fairly made and good?
Paid for with living wages?
If you don't, my friend, you should.

A RECIPE FOR BEAUTY.

Said her husband one day: "Will you tell me,
my Kate,
What makes you so young and so handsome, of
late?
For a long while—a month or six weeks, I should
say—
You've grown younger and handsomer every day."
"I believe," she said, smiling, "to tell you the
truth,
I've discovered the fount of perpetual youth.
In the vale of the soul, like a wellspring, 'tis
set,
And contains equal parts of 'Be patient,' 'Don't
fret.'"



EDITORIAL

We have made a decided change in the appearance of our magazine and are making our best endeavors to make it as interesting as possible to our members. We trust that the members themselves will take an active interest in the magazine and remember those who may see fit to advertise in our columns. It shall be our aim to publish in each number something of interest to the rank and file. For instance, each month we shall endeavor to publish a cut of the different styles of wagons used throughout the country, and any member who has a picture of his team, if he will forward it to this office we will publish it in our magazine at some time. We would also like to receive any items of news and would suggest to the secretaries of our locals that they send in a letter occasionally as to the conditions prevailing in their local and what progress the local union is making. Short statements, which plainly set forth the actual conditions existing in the local will be of interest to the members in other localities.

We trust that the boys will take an interest in our magazine and help us make it one of the leading labor magazines published.



We had the pleasure of attending the Illinois State Federation of Labor Convention held at Aurora recently and will say that the teamsters were well represented, there being thirty-six altogether. Brother Frank Ray was a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, and while defeated, made a very creditable showing. He received the entire support of all of the teamsters notwithstanding the fact that there was current talk that the teamsters were divided in their vote. In past years the teamsters were divided on questions of that kind in the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and listened to advice from men who were supposed to be our friends. They, however, decided this time that the teamster would take care of himself, and while we did not receive

the support of the men who should have been with us, we will say, that there is another day coming and the teamsters will be there and remember who were friends to our cause at the time we needed them.

We congratulate our delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention for their loyalty and trust that the time will never come when the teamsters are divided, but that they will at all times stand loyally together and serve the best interests of their organization.



It has become apparent that the best interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters demand that one of the general officers attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in San Francisco and after consultation with members of the Executive Board it was decided that the General President should attend. During his absence Vice-President Robb will be at headquarters and will attend to all duties pertaining to the office of the General President.



As time goes on and our locals get into trouble with their employers through the action of the Employers' Association or otherwise, the fact at once becomes apparent, the more money paid into the treasury of the International organization the more benefits can be paid. The higher the per capita tax the more prosperous the organization. To those who are opposed to paying a high per capita into an international organization, we would suggest that they look over the unions who are paying a high per capita and there invariably you will find the successful organization and one that the employers are not continually making attacks upon. The fact that they have large funds in the international treasury and are in a position to pay benefits to their members when on a strike for an indefinite period of time, seems to make it a barrier against the employers endeavoring to disrupt or destroy that local union, for the rea-

son that large strikes and lockouts are invariably lost through the inability of the organization to support their members and keep them from suffering the pangs of starvation.

We believe that the teamsters are eventually going to recognize this fact. We know that the sooner it is done the better and that the time is coming when all laboring men will have to pay more money into their organization if they wish to enjoy the benefits that their organization has been instrumental in obtaining for them. Low dues and low per capita means strikes and lockouts. Higher dues and larger amounts paid into the international treasury means prosperity and a continual growth of the international organization. The road should be made as easy as possible for men to join the union. Low initiation fees and high dues should be the course for local unions to follow. When men who are on the outside wish to join a union they are more apt to voluntarily offer their application for membership if the initiation fee is low, and for that reason we would suggest to our local unions throughout the country that the initiation fee be made as reasonable as possible, but the dues increased. A discussion of this matter in the meetings of our local unions will be productive of great good, for the reason that the men who are always thinking of the best interests of their organization will always favor the building up of large funds for the protection of their members when trouble arises.



To any one who has followed the course of the Coal Teamsters' strike in Cincinnati, it will at once become apparent that it is necessary for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to have jurisdiction over all classes of drivers. Of what benefit will the jurisdiction over the Coal Teamsters be to our International organization if the Brewery Workmen are going to retain the beer wagon drivers and when our men strike for better conditions send out the drivers who are employed to haul beer to do the work of the striking driver. We have an idea that when men take the places of our men they are scabbing, and the fact of their having a union card in their pocket makes the crime more heinous in our eyes. When the Brewery Workmen had their strike in Boston the most loyal men to serve their interest and

purpose was the teamsters. Brother Ed Ward, who is a national officer of the Brewery Workmen, and whom by the way, we would say, would not countenance such actions as those of the Brewery Workmen of Cincinnati if he could help it, had to go out and beg the Coal Teamsters to deliver coal to the breweries, as the teamsters had absolutely refused to deliver the coal because there were non-union men working in the places of the Brewery Workmen. We even expelled several members for not standing by the Brewery Workmen in their trouble in that city. We believe that if these things are brought to the attention of the delegates to San Francisco and the matter carefully placed before them, they will readily see that it is not right to split up the drivers into several organizations. We boast that the American Federation of Labor stands for justice and that all cases should be heard and decided upon their merits in their convention, and if this is true, there is no question but that after the San Francisco convention the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will have jurisdiction over all classes of drivers, no matter where they may be employed.



WORKINGMEN, KEEP AWAY FROM CALIFORNIA!

We have received a circular which is being sent out by the Employers' Association of California calling for 25,000 men. This is only a ruse to get all the idle men possible within the borders of California for the purpose of disrupting the organized wage earners of that state. Teamsters, you are therefore requested to keep away from the State of California, as there are thousands of idle men of our craft walking the streets of the different cities of California at this time. Do not lend yourselves to the Industrial Alliance for the purpose of disrupting Organized Labor!

DEATH OF MRS. FRANK DUFFY.

Mrs. Nellie Duffy, the beloved wife of Frank Duffy, the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, died in the city of Indianapolis on October 19th, 1904, at 11:45 a. m., from heart failure, following child birth.

The funeral took place on the 22d, amid a large attendance of friends and representatives from the national organizations of

Miners, Bricklayers and Masons, Hod Carriers, Barbers, Sawsmiths, Teamsters, the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago and the local unions of the city. The floral tributes were numerous and of elaborate designs.

The most sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in his irreparable loss and sad affliction is hereby extended to our friend and co-worker, Brother Frank Duffy.

JURISDICTION.

That one question, jurisdiction, raises more disturbance between our local unions than any other. Men who are working at one craft over which some local union holds jurisdiction, does not desire to transfer, and, of course, the officers of that local union wish to retain his membership with the idea that they want as many members as possible in their local union. This idea should at once be dispelled from the minds of the officers of our local unions. An organization without discipline is an organization unable to properly benefit or better the conditions of its members. The officers of all local unions should see to it that the laws of the International organization are carried out and that when men go to work at some other branch of our craft over which some other local union has jurisdiction, they should immediately be handed a transfer card and told to deposit it with the secretary of the other local union. We are continually receiving complaints because local unions do not transfer the members and the joint councils in the localities where these locals are situated should take the matter up and see to it that the locals live up to the laws of the International organization.



OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE NOTICE.

I desire to call the attention of the affiliated Local Unions to the fact that the Constitution as revised at the late Cincinnati Convention, is now in stock at the International office and ready for distribution. I would therefore request that all Local Unions affiliated at once send in their order for Constitutions so that the members may become familiar with the laws as adopted at our late Convention, for as you no doubt are aware, our laws provide that every member

shall be furnished with a Constitution of the International Union.

Awaiting your further orders, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

E. L. TURLEY.



ST. LOUIS BUSINESS AGENTS ORGANIZED.

The various Teamsters' Unions of St. Louis have organized what is known as the Board of Business Agents, comprising all the salaried representatives of the different Local Unions in St. Louis. Their first meeting was held at 1026 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, October 30th, at which time Brother Michael Gallagher of Local No. 700 was elected president; Brother W. E. Pearson of Local No. 405, secretary-treasurer and Brother C. J. McPherson of Local No. 754, recording secretary. The purpose of this organization is for the upbuilding of the Teamsters' Unions of St. Louis. They will not only devote their time to the Locals they represent, but to all Local Unions of Teamsters in that city, and we have no doubt but that with such able leaders as Brothers Gallagher, Pearson and McPherson, the success of the Teamsters' organization of St. Louis is assured.



THE COMMON GOOD.

No cause that ever enlisted the support of men has yet been won without sacrifice. All progress comes through pain. If you are called upon in your day to sacrifice something for the common good of your class do it cheerfully and in the consciousness that others before you have made sacrifices, too, and made them for your benefit. As they did their duty under conditions as discouraging as the conditions you live under, so you are called upon to do yours manfully, courageously, tirelessly, until success comes, if not to you, then to those who come after you.—Metal Worker.



GERMANY'S WOMAN WORKERS.

German industry employs the largest percentage of women in proportion to the total population. They work side by side with the men in the great textile factories, making gloves, stockings, underwear, lace and trimmings, finishing, sewing, weaving, dyeing and doing a thousand other things. In other industries also they are present in large numbers.



CORRESPONDENCE

Denver, Colo.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of my work during the past four weeks. The first part of my time was taken up in an endeavor to learn the full situation of our four locals and trying to bring about a more friendly feeling among all of our members than there has been for some time. There has lately been much personality brought up in the meetings and the members have been very lax in attending their meetings. I have stirred up a little more enthusiasm and the meetings have been attended with better results. The outlook has been very black for the teamsters, but it has begun to brighten up. We are taking in a few new members and from the news spread around as soon as the election is over and we get the right set of officials, which looks like a cinch at present, we are going to have plenty of new members. We have decided to organize this city on the quiet, as we have tried that of coming out and organizing in the open, and have come to the conclusion that our only resort now is to let no one know, who is not in our union, how strong we are, and see if we cannot make it a success. I am sorry that I cannot report greater progress in the way of new members, but will say that I have convinced quite a number of old members to stand by us. It is the same here as in a great many other places, men think that just as soon as they become a member they should receive and reap benefits, and if they do not do so consider that they are throwing away their money. They do not stop to think that it takes a little time and we must be fully organized, so when we desire to change conditions we will have full control of the situation. Since our trouble, which we had a little over a year ago, the teamsters have had their conditions changed considerably. The ladies have started out to help all labor in our city and they have succeeded to some extent and we are looking for them to help us out this winter more than we have ever been helped before. There

has been some discussion about our discontinuing to use our monthly button, so as to make more of a demand for the card, as we think it would bring us better results. You will see by the number of offices which I hold how much of an interest has been taken here: secretary-treasurer pro tem of the joint council, also of Local No. 783; business agent for all locals; trustee and corresponding secretary for Local No. 783; chairman of the hall committee, as well as local organizer.

I hope in my next report to be able to tell you that I am not holding so many offices, but that the members had made up their minds to take some of the burden off of me.

Hoping that I may be able to report better progress the next time, I am,

Faternally yours,

D. H. LEWIS.



New York City, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The fact that Local No. 645 of the Railway Express Drivers and Helpers being organized only twenty-one months and having a membership of more than 350, goes to show that a great deal of good can be done in a short while if the teamsters of New York will put their shoulders to the wheel.

We have been organized such a short time and have had such good results, that it seems to create quite a movement among the express drivers of New York. I have in sight at the present time twenty non-union drivers who will join us next meeting. They are anxious to join our local and if we can find twenty and look around for more we ought to be able to get them. We have adopted the monthly button and wear it where everyone can see it and I think it is the greatest thing that has ever been introduced in any local. It is as dear to us as a policeman's shield is to him. It helps to advertise us and draw new members into our union, and, in fact, it is a fine thing, and I think that every union teamster in the

world should wear one and wear it where everyone can see it; then we would know who are our brothers and who are not.

We are, I think, one of the largest locals in the city, where the men are all employed by one firm. Our employer makes the statement that he wants nothing but good union men, and that he has never had as good service as since the men have been united. We have so far derived but few benefits since we have been organized, but I tell you, gentlemen, it was worth while organizing to get what we did get.

We have a good set of officers picked from our own men and as fine a body of union men as you would care to look at, most all of whom are in good standing, and I can safely say that most of our brothers devote most of their spare time in endeavoring to increase the number of membership. We got started May 1, 1903, and on May 15th of the same year we were organized and on May 15th, 1904, we had three hundred members and at this date we have in the neighborhood of 360, which I think you will agree is very good work.

Trusting that we may be able to continue to interest our brothers and will increase our membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. ZWERLY,

Cor. Sec., Local 645.



Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother—Now that the columns of the magazine are somewhat relieved from publishing official notices, with which they are always necessarily taxed just before and shortly after the convention, we wish to take up some of your space in reviewing the situation in this city.

We are sorry to report that one or two of our locals have ceased to exist, and that a few others are not very strong; also that our joint council is out of joint, as a result, mostly, of our losing the fight in the Central Labor Union some time ago to have the delegates from the Brewery Drivers' local seated in that body. All of this is rather bad news to be sure, but we trust that it will not have a depressing effect upon our readers, as in contrast therewith we have something better to report.

One or two of our locals are making good progress, and our pioneer local, the Bakery

Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33, although not represented in the recent convention, is in better shape than ever, as it now has about 175 members in good standing and one thousand dollars in the treasury. It is still being run on conservative lines and has a good set of officers, whose work is appreciated, as is proven by the fact that several of them have been re-elected from time to time, besides having their salaries raised. One of the many things accomplished recently is the raising of the minimum scale for pie-men from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week. This became effective October 1, and with a loss to our membership of only one man so far, this resulting from a reduction of the force by one of the firms affected.

One of our members being seriously ill, and in need, the union authorized the shop steward in each bakery to secure subscriptions for the benefit of said brother, in addition to the regular weekly benefit of \$5.00. This list is being cheerfully subscribed to, and is another evidence that labor organizations do much more than increase wages and shorten hours of labor.

The Washington drivers approve of the action of the convention in cutting down the vast expenditures for the organizers, etc. Speaking of organizers and organizing work leads us to observe that, while it is desirable that the gospel of unionism should be carried to thousands yet unorganized, it is neither desirable nor is it good business policy or justice to those locals already organized that they be neglected and allowed to go to pieces while officers and organizers are forming new ones. This has been the case in many instances, thus preventing the International from getting any returns in the way of per capita tax or otherwise from said locals after having expended considerable to organize them. One lapsed local works more injury to the prestige of the I. B. of T. than does the existence of a whole section which has never been organized.

Our members are pleased to learn that the next convention is to be held in our neighboring city, Philadelphia.

Brother J. W. Exline, for a long time a member of our executive board, by virtue of his office as Vice-President, has left the city to become associated with his brother in the lumber industry. Brother Exline has many friends who have long regarded

him as a stanch unionist and who regret to part with him.

Monday, Oct. 4th, the Central Labor Union gave a smoker to the business men who assisted them at the Benning race track in the Labor Day celebration. An address was made by President John B. Dickman of the Central Labor Union and was responded to by Mr. Frank K. Raymond of the Business Men's association. On this occasion a handsomely embossed set of resolutions were presented to Mr. Milford Spohn, as an evidence of the delegates' appreciation of his services in behalf of organized labor in general.

If the capitalistic newspapers would devote more of their space to discussing the large and increasing number of horrible railway accidents, and the means of preventing them, and less to the details of the petty jealousies and quarrels of scheming politicians, perhaps a sentiment would be created which would compel the government to adopt some means to render them less frequent. Single track roads should not be allowed except in rare cases.

FRED W. FOX,

Cor. Sec. Local Union No. 33.



Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following is a report for the month of October: Since my last report I have been working in Cincinnati, where Local No. 164 was compelled to strike to save their Union, as the employers were making a determined effort to destroy our organization, and announced openly that on the first of October they would start to wipe out the teamsters of Cincinnati. After two weeks of hard fighting a settlement was reached as to wages, hours and overtime and no discrimination. This is not as good as we would like to have, but under the conditions it was the best we could get, owing to the action of the beer drivers, who not only delivered coal to the breweries, but in a number of cases delivered it to other industries as well. Had they kept their hands off there would have been a clean victory for the teamsters within a week. I might also add that the engineers were responsible to a great extent, for after pledging their support in public, they then laid down conditions which were impossible for us to give.

Since the close of the strike I have been working as best I could for the Local, as all the men had not been reinstated. The other Locals are holding their own. While Local No. 164 did not get all they looked for, I think the fight they made will have a tendency to stop the employers' fight on our organization.

With best wishes for all, I am,

Fraternally,

C. F. O'NEILL,

Fifth Vice-President.



St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following is a report of my work for the month of October:

From the 1st to the 10th I was looking after the affairs of Local No. 141 at St. Joseph. As Local No. 141 had disbanded I sent in the charter and seal and instructed the members that were in good standing to go into Local No. 189, so as to have one good Local in the town. I also had them elect a business agent. They took in several new members and the prospects are bright for Local No. 189.

On the 11th I proceeded to St. Louis and took charge of Local No. 724, as they were in bad shape and so far I have been successful in getting them in somewhat better shape and in a week or two I will have them back to their old standing or better. I have also been looking after the affairs of Local No. 451. They are progressing nicely. On the 17th I went to Edwardsville, Ill., and had a meeting on the 24th and will have another on the 31st, also will have a meeting of Local No. 50 of Belleville in regard to jurisdiction.

On the 29th Brother Turley and myself organized a Business Agents' Council to meet every morning at 8 o'clock sharp for the purpose of getting together and unionizing every teamster in St. Louis, and they all started out after the meeting this morning determined to bring them all in line, so when I write again I hope I will not be able to make anything but a favorable report. I am out with the boys myself to help them and make it a success.

With best wishes to yourself and the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

M. J. DWYER,

Second Vice-President.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Since my last report I have been working on the trouble existing in this city between Local No. 25 and the firm of Youlding, Smith & Hopkins. From the first of the month up to the 17th my attention has been directed towards saving the men involved in the trouble, as our men on any provocation have been taken before the court for intimidation and in some cases have been very severely dealt with. Now, in this time I have taken in the surrounding towns of Chelsea, Malden, Everett, Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, where men are being brought into the city from offices of the Employers' Association and are waiting to replace any of our men when occasion calls for same. While attending to these matters my attention was called to Brockton on teamsters employed in the Clark Cole Box Manufacturers, and on request of Mr. Burk of Brockton waited on same, but have not as yet settled the matter, and while in Brockton on request of Local No. 266 went to Gloucester to submit their agreement. I spent some four days on same and am to receive answer this week. Now, in one case the firm Reid truckmen seems to be the contention and the work they handle is handled a great deal by our boys in Chicago. Now the goods come from the firm of Reid & Garnage and shipped to Sprague & Warner Co., Chicago. Now, if it was possible to have a letter sent to this Reid & Garnage of Gloucester from that Chicago house, it might make this truckman, who is a brother to the member of this firm, do something. Now, Brother Burns being in trouble and the Council having put him out for a few weeks, we jointly took up the matter of Local No. 328 of Waltham, whose men were in bad shape, and made arrangements with Mr. Wood of Brighton for the placing of the men in the Union.

Now, the conditions of the strike are not over pleasant, owing to the court proceedings, but as some of the men are finding employment we are in hopes, as the firm is losing money and customers, to have something done in a short time.

I am making preparations to answer the call of Brother Turley and my first visit will be to Fall River, where everything is in bad shape owing to the textile strike, but I hope

to be able to straighten up some of those Locals in the near future.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I am,

Yours fraternally,
FRANK P. FALL.

✱ ✱ ✱

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following is a report for the month of October:

On the 1st, with Brothers Fall, McNealy and Donahue, we waited upon the managers of Houghton & Dutton in regard to favorable conditions for our members. On October 2d I left Boston for New York and arrived there on the 3d and reported to Vice-President, Brother Gould. On the 3d, 4th and 14th I attended the milk wagon drivers' meeting and on the 10th, 13th and 31st, with the delegates of Local No. 98, worked in their interest. On the 19th, with the delegates of the Fould & Feed drivers' Local, I attended their meeting. On the 19th, with Brother Gould and a committee from the Joint Council, we waited upon the mayor in protest against the police officers acting as guides for the strike breakers. On the 8th and 12th, with the delegates of the coal Local, visited their meeting. On the 20th, in the interest of Local No. 25 of Boston, waited upon Mr. Kelley, the business representative of the theatrical employers, in regard to the carting of scenery to the opera company. On the 21st, with Brothers Gould, Hillen and a committee from the Joint Council, waited on the district attorney and protested against the carting of meat on Sunday. On the 25th the mail wagon drivers got dissatisfied with the way they were being used by their employer and it looked as though there was going to be trouble, but with the assistance of Brother Ashton we settled it up all right.

On the 16th I attended a meeting of the Paper Truck Drivers, and the Paper Handlers sent a committee to our drivers to induce them to take a stand with them. I held them down and had them send their delegate with a committee of the Paper Handlers and it was settled up all right.

On the 8th, 16th and 23d I addressed the members of Locals Nos. 453, 98, 645, 607, 644, 342, 611, 645, 763, 553 and 699. On the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th attended the meetings of the Joint Council. On the 20th addressed

a meeting of Local No. 380 over in Long Island. On the 30th, with Brother Gould and Brother Shea, addressed a meeting of the Carriage and Cab Drivers.

I want to say that before I came here there was a strike on with the firm of Levy & Gilliland of about ten men, and on the 23d the firm notified the agents, Hoffman, Prescott and Rogen, to have the men returned the next day with the increase of wages. This is the firm we protested to the mayor about. Yours fraternally,

T. J. MINIHAN.



Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 30, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in writing you to let you know that everything in our Local is in fine shape and trust it may continue in the same prosperous way until we are the leaders, as we are climbing up at a fine rate.

I am sorry, however, to inform you that two of our worthy brothers, John Mayer and William Wider, met with a serious accident on October 22, being struck by an electric car while driving home after their day's work, resulting fatally for John Mayer, who died six hours later of a broken neck. We laid him away in his last resting place on the following Tuesday. Local No. 376 sent a beautiful floral design. Brother Wider is in a very serious condition, being hurt internally. We look forward to and trust that he will have as speedy a recovery as possible.

Wishing your Magazine the success in the future that it has heretofore enjoyed and trusting that you will find space in the same for this letter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. B. LUYSTER, Cor. Sec.



The Cigarmakers' International Union has passed the fortieth anniversary of its birthday. The organization was formed June 21, 1864.



The Carnegie Steel company has fallen in line with the policy adopted by some of the railroads, and issued an order to the superintendent of the plants and heads of departments instructing them to employ no men over thirty-five years of age in certain departments.



OBITUARY



New York City, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find a set of resolutions adopted by Local No. 98 at its regular meeting, held Oct. 23, 1904. The death of our beloved brother, Harry Beening was reported. He died on October 18, 1904, after a short illness, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 98 and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent for publication in the Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

JOHN PROSKE,

Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 98.



Kensington, Ill., October 22, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 721, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held on October 22, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Friend C. Smith, who died at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. W. Cone, at Loda, Ill., October 9, 1904:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed brother, Friend C. Smith, and

Whereas, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 721 and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late brother, with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and also a copy be sent to each one of his brothers and sisters, and to The International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine for publication; also that our charter be draped for thirty days.

L. DICKMAN,

P. P. DALY,

WM. H. KILE,

Committee.



LABOR NOTES

Patrick Scullen of Indianapolis, Ind., has devised a new scheme to bring capital and labor together. He has formed the "National Peace Industrial association," and through that body all troubles are to be settled by "investigation, conciliation and arbitration." The claim is made by him that the proposition has been indorsed by many citizens' alliances.

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A complaint that the railroads are discriminating against labor organizations by refusing the special rates usually given delegates to large conventions has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Frank Morrison, General Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

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The best thing Josh Billings knew of was a "first-rate wife," and the next best thing was a "second-rate one."

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The International convention of Bricklayers and Masons will be held in San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 8, 1905. It is expected that at least 600 representatives from various sections of the United States and Canada will be in attendance.

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Boston, Mass., is to have another joint delegate body, one representing the unions of the different lines engaged in the coal-handling industry, which will represent about 5,000 men. The coal teamsters and handlers, coal heavers and trimmers and coal-hoisting engineers' unions will be represented in it.

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The lockout of the 300 boilermakers and their helpers in the Erie Railroad company's locomotive shops at Susquehanna, Pa., has taken on a new phase, the company having imported to that place three carloads of 150 non-union men.

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After months of consideration the Master Builders' association of Boston, Mass., has adopted a platform of principles, declaring for absolute freedom to manage, without interference of any kind from employes, the open shop, no recognition of antagonistic combinations, absolute harmony of action

on the part of all in case of a strike against any member, the registration of skilled workmen and the right of such registered workmen to conference on grievances.

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Ninety-five Japanese contract laborers were forwarded from San Francisco to Mexico recently by the Southern Pacific company. The men landed at the former place from Yokohama and were all under contract to a coal mining company at Las Esperanzas, Mexico, for five years at a rate of 65 cents a ton.

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It is said Reading, Pa., has a larger number of working people compared with its population than almost any other city of its size in the country. In a total population of a little over 78,000 in 1904 there were 62,890 who were ten years of age or upward. Of that number 33,757 were employed in useful occupations.

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There are over 130,000 barbers and hairdressers in the United States.

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Recently a large deputation, representing Victorian (Australia) employers and employes, urged on Premier Bent the necessity for legislation to prevent the furniture trade passing into the hands of Chinese. It was stated that there were 614 Asiatics engaged in the Melbourne furniture trade, and only about 100 Europeans. Unless action were taken there would be no white men in the trade, and suggestions were made to license the Chinese and place their factories under the control of inspectors.

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The Printing Pressmen's Union will probably locate the proposed International office and headquarters in Boston, Mass.

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Herman Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of L., in organizing the drug clerks of New York, meets with opposition from employers, but is overcoming that by procuring members on the correspondence plan.

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Samuel Gompers has sent a letter to the Chicago Federation of Labor declaring that, unless the latter organization complies with

the rules of the American Federation of Labor by the first of March, it will be expelled. The trouble is over a dispute between the two organizations of plumbers.

* * *

Steel workers employed in the rail and sheet departments of the Illinois Steel company's plant at South Chicago have been notified that when the present agreement expires, Jan. 1, next, it will not be renewed. The workmen understand this to mean that they will be asked to accept the same reduction in wages and the same lengthening of hours as were recently enforced at the company's plant at Joliet. The Joliet steel workers accepted a cut of 15 to 40 per cent. in wages and their work day was lengthened about two hours. Nearly 4,000 men will be affected at South Chicago.

* * *

The central body of trades in the Chicago (Ill.) stock yards, formerly known as the Packing Trades Central Body, has organized and is now called the Mechanical Trades and Labor Council of the Stockyards and Vicinity. With it twenty-one unions are affiliated.

* * *

In the past year the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has increased by more than 27,000, making the total membership about 190,000.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., unions are making great preparations to receive and entertain the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in that city in November. This will be the first time in the history of the federation, which was organized nearly a quarter of a century ago, that a convention has gone to a state west of the Rocky Mountains.

* * *

At a mass meeting of engine drivers and firemen in Birmingham Sept. 18, James Holmes, a candidate for Parliament, said, in the course of a speech: "The average life of engine drivers has decreased ten years owing to the larger engines used and the consequent increase in their responsibilities."

* * *

A union of fishermen is to start on the Great Lakes. Already it is being formed by the Lake Seaman's Union. It will include, according to the plans made public,

all men who go down to the lakes in quest of fish profit. There are 2,500 persons qualified by employment for membership.

* * *

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Switchmen's Union of America shows that more than \$300,000 have been paid out to members within the last three years.

* * *

After a fight of nine months waged by the white messenger boys, the negro messenger service of the Western Union in Richmond, Va., has been abandoned and the white service restored.

* * *

A call has been issued by President Gompers to all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor to send delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of that body to be held at Lyric hall, Eddy street, San Francisco, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 14, 1904.

* * *

Pass the National Eight-Hour bill! The time will come when men, looking backward, will think of us as barbarians for having permitted women and children of tender age to slave away their lives in factories, mines and sweatshops. And we are barbarians since we permit these things.—Seamen's Journal.

* * *

The West Australian Arbitration court, dealing with a firm of butchers for paying an employe less than the rates fixed by the court, ordered them to put up the amount short paid—over \$75.

* * *

Canadian trades unions have decided to send agents to Great Britain and other parts of Europe to discourage emigration to Canada.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty iron moulders went on strike against a reduction of wages at Cincinnati Sept. 6th. The moulders agreed to accept the reduction of 20 cents per day, providing the hours were reduced from ten to nine, or to work ten hours for the old scale, but the employers refused both propositions and the strike was declared.

* * *

The Steel trust has reduced the price of steel from \$4.00 to \$7.00 a ton. This reduction was not for the purpose of benefiting the consumer, but to drive a competitor

from the field or force submission to the dictum of the trust.

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There have been more idle men in Pittsburgh during the past summer than at any time for the past fifteen years. It is estimated that 50,000 workers were idle.

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In answer to the local Garment Workers' Union for a nine-hour day, only union members to be employed and all disputes to be settled by arbitration, the clothing manufacturers' organization declared for the open shop. The striking garment workers voted to continue the strike indefinitely.

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An "Eight-Hour Monument" was recently erected in Melbourne, Australia, in commemoration of the eight-hour work day in that country.

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The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has promulgated an order that hereafter no man over thirty-five years of age will be employed on freight or passenger trains or in the yard service.

✱ ✱ ✱

Those union men of the other crafts said to have assisted in the deportation of union miners fighting for the eight-hour day from Colorado are worse than the enemies of organized labor who have been trying by such foul means to annihilate unionism in Colorado.

✱ ✱ ✱

One thousand blacksmiths employed in the ship yards of New York entered into an agreement with the New York Metal Trades association, by which the open shop is accepted and the wages in force in 1903 continue in force until the expiration of the agreement July 31, 1905.

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An official of the Steel trust says that by Nov. 1 improvements will be made to the sheet and tin plate mills at South Sharon, Pa., which will do away with 50 per cent. of the labor required, besides largely increasing the output.

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A carload of college students under police escort was shipped to the stock yards in Chicago to serve as strike breakers. It has not been an uncommon occurrence during the past two years for college students to serve as strike breakers. Our colleges are

yearly turning out a number of young men whose experience and educational requirements apparently have not fitted them to fill a better position or serve a better purpose than acting as strike breakers.—Shoe Workers.

✱ ✱ ✱

There is no right, legal or moral, for which the organization of labor does not stand. There is no wrong that it proposes to uphold or defend.—American Federationist.

✱ ✱ ✱

The big strike at Rome, Italy, has extended to Palermo and Leghorn. At a monster mass meeting of workingmen at Rome 10,000 were in attendance to protest against the intervention of soldiers. Conflicts later occurred between the crowds and soldiers and many were wounded.

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It is seriously predicted that the price of wheat will reach \$2.00 a bushel within the next six or seven months. The price of flour has steadily increased, and if these predictions come true even bread may be a luxury for the poor people.

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Again we learn that the South is in urgent need of laborers in every line of commercial and industrial activity. One cause ascribed for the dearth of labor in the South is the migration of negroes. When the negro cannot earn sufficient wages to remain on the southern plantations, what white man cares to take up the burden? The eyes of the southern employer are turned longingly toward the immigrants coming to our ports. Will they work cheap enough to gratify the southern planters? Will their ignorance and half-starved condition settle the southern employers' wage question?—Shoe Workers.

✱ ✱ ✱

Just before going to press we are officially informed that the superior jury of the St. Louis exposition has awarded the grand prize to the American Federation of Labor for its magnificent and comprehensive exhibit. The exposition closes Dec. 1, 1904, and to those who go to St. Louis we extend a cordial and hearty invitation to visit the American Federation of Labor exhibit. It is located at Section 132, Social Economy Department of the Educational Building.—American Federationist.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAWYER DIDN'T TRAP THE FARMER.

Years ago one of the prominent lawyers of central Illinois was T. G. Tunnicliff, afterward justice of the state supreme court. Tunnicliff was a great wit and a very smooth article on cross-examination. He did not often get the worst of it from anybody. He seldom attempted bulldozing in cross-examination, but could back an unwary man into almost any admission.

One day Tunnicliff had an old farmer named Dave Brown on the opposite side, and the value of the old man's testimony depended upon his claim that he could not read. It was believed that he could read a little and Tunnicliff tried to trap him. After several adroit efforts, which old Dave neatly side-stepped, the lawyer changed the subject and wandered away from the leading question. Suddenly he asked:

"Have you a Bible in your home, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, sir, a family Bible. Had it for years."

"I'm glad to hear that. Every good man should have a Bible in his home. You use your Bible, I hope?"

"Yes, sir, I use it regular."

"That's right. A good man should use his Bible often. About how often do you use your Bible?"

"Every Sunday morning, sir," said the old man with apparent interest.

"Every Sunday morning. That is commendable. There is no more appropriate time for using the Bible than on Sabbath morning. And what do you use your Bible for on Sabbath morning?"

"To strop my razor, sir."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



THE TRADES UNION.

The American trades union was born with a sympathetic soul. Her ear is turned to catch the whispering walls of oppression. Her tongue has always denounced the wrong and upheld the right. Her hands have always been lifting men to a higher and better life by shortening the hours of toil, increasing their rate of pay and improving their environments in general. If she has erred it has been on the side of mercy and humanity. She has never thrown down the gauntlet to

any one and only stood by demanding the rights of free men under a free flag. If this is un-American, I pause for some one to show me where and why.—W. H. Mahon.



PUNISHMENT OF A STRIKE BREAKER.

The operative millers of Goldbach, county St. Gallen, Switzerland, voted last year to inaugurate a strike, and to assure the unbroken solidarity of all they had signed a legal voucher of mutual responsibility, by which every one pledged himself not to go back to work until the strike would be declared off officially. One of the contestants, by name of Gerlacher, violated this mutual agreement. Preferring to be a strike breaker, he went back on his comrades and his word. Now the union of operative millers of Rohrbach, of which Gerlacher was a member, brought a suit against him before a civil court, and three weeks ago this court ruled that the defendant must pay the conventional fine of 100 francs to the union, and apart from that bear the cost of the legal procedure, amounting to 200 francs.

Parry would get the fits if such court decision be rendered in this land of the free.—The Miller.



THE POWER OF RIGHT.

"He is thrice armed that has his quarrel just," says Shakespeare. The real strength of the labor movement, that which gives it vitality and enables it to rise stronger and wiser after apparently crushing defeats, that which counterbalances the enormous advantages of wealth and education and social position which its enemies possess, is just the simple fact that, in general and with few exceptions, the labor movement is in the right and its enemies are in the wrong.

Not only is it true that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues," but it is also true that thieves are much more likely to fall out, to squabble among themselves and weaken their forces than are honest men.

If we would maintain and develop harmony in the labor movement, if we would cherish and increase its strength, if we would prepare to cope successfully with the

ever harder tasks than are before it, we must bear this in mind—that absolute good faith is its richest asset; that publicity and democratic methods are the breath of life; that fidelity to high ideals and genuine feeling of brotherhood among all toilers are greater elements of strength than full treasures or ironbound contracts.—Carpenter.



BEING A GOOD FELLOW.

The reputation of being a "good fellow," in the worldly acceptance of the term, is one of the most costly that can be attained, for not only does it require the expenditure of one's money, but the self-sacrifice of one's heart interest as well. When its cost is figured out there are few sensible men who would care to undertake the earning of it. It means:

The sacrifice of home interests.

The neglect of wife and children.

The wrecking of one's health.

The keeping of late hours.

The wasting of one's time.

The loss of the happy home circle.

The association with those beneath you on the social scale.

The doing of that which you know is not right.

The ultimate abandonment of yourself when the funds have fled.

The loss of those who have claimed to be your friends when you have become a "has been."

The discovery that you are friendless when you need friends most.

The contracting of evil habits.

The loss of your happiness, your money and your soul.

Is it worth the sacrifice? Ask yourself.
—Trades and Labor Gazette.



NOT THE WORST.

Chicago Herald: It is by no means the worst thing in the world to be called a crank. I find as I prowls up and down through the earth that whenever I meet a man with sufficient individuality to stand against impurity and shams of every kind, too honest to get rich by underhand methods, and too brave to be a cowardly conformist, he is called a crank. Whenever a woman is found who thinks more of the brain than the hat that surrounds it, she is called a crank. Whenever a man is found who honestly believes life holds better

things for him than to become a dancing popinjay and a social success by fine clothes and society manners, he is a crank. Whenever a young girl is found who laughs at fashion and wears a gown to please herself rather than conform to a passing style, who stands by a friend at the risk of being unpopular, and who is law unto herself by the dictates of her own pure, sweet, womanly mind, she is a crank. Discoverers are cranks. Philanthropists and poets are cranks. Christopher Columbus was a crank, and yet Chicago after 400 years turned itself head over heels to do him honor. Ah, well, when you count on your fingers the world's most famous cranks, and note the outcome of their crankiness, who would not choose but go down upon that despised list?—Union Labor Journal.



A CURIOUS OATH.

The following curious oath was until recently administered in the courts of the Isle of Man: "By this book and by the holy contents thereof and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between our sovereign lord the king and his subjects within this isle and between party and party as indifferently as the herring's bone doth lie in the middle of the fish."



THE INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENT.

The Citizens' Alliance has established a monthly magazine, the Industrial Independent, at Indianapolis, from which we extract the following:

With this issue the Alliance of Shelbyville, Ind., becomes the Industrial Independent, with offices of publication in Indianapolis.

This paper is opposed to socialism, anarchy and lawless trades unionism. Its first article of faith is that every man has the right to work where and when and for what he pleases, without regard to membership or non-membership in a labor society. Its second article of faith is that every man is entitled to run his own business and to dispose of his property as he sees fit, so long as he does not infringe on the equal rights of others.

The Industrial Independent will first of

all stand for independent or free labor. It will also lend encouragement to every movement which has for its object the establishment and maintenance of freedom in employment. It will therefore do everything in its power to assist and build up the Citizens' Industrial association of America, that great federation of employers' associations, citizens' alliances and other organizations interested in seeing that independent labor receives protection in its rights.—Exchange.



A COMPARISON.

The worker in a Massachusetts factory gets 27 per cent. of what he produces, while the unorganized laborer in South Carolina gets only 19 per cent. Yet the Massachusetts laborer produces in one year \$715 more for his employer than the laborer in South Carolina.



NOT REBELS.

The people have not rebelled against capitalist extortion, but have obeyed the law. Why should the capitalists rebel and not obey the law if the people should ask, not extortion from the capitalists, but a fair field for all?—Workers' Gazette.



THE UNIONIST'S RIGHT.

A decision of vital interest to trade unionists was handed down by the court of appeals of the state of New York when that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the state supreme court in dismissing the Wunch case on its second trial in the latter court. Stripped of all legal verbiage, the court of appeals of the Empire state again declares that a union member has a legal right to

refuse to work with a non-union member and that the same rule applies to a body of men who, having organized for purposes deemed beneficial to themselves, refuse to work with non-members.



ALL MEN EQUAL IN BIRTH.

All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth
Fades from their dying eyes.

All wait alike on Him whose power
Upholds the life He gave;
The sage within his starlit tower,
The savage in his cave.

God meets the throngs who pay their vows
In courts their hands have made,
And hears the worshipper who bows
Beneath the plantain shade.

'Tis man alone who difference sees,
And speaks of high and low;
And worships those, and tramples these,
While the same path they go.

Oh, let man hasten to restore
To all their rights of love!
In power and wealth exult no more;
In wisdom lowly move.

Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride;
Ye low! your shame and fear.
Live, as ye worship, side by side;
Your brotherhood revere.

—Harriet Martineau.

"EVERY AMERICAN BOY IS A KING"

Is the title of Bro. Tom Hesdon's latest song,
and you can get it if you send 15 cents to the
White City Music Co., 413-26th St., Chicago

ASK YOUR DELEGATE ABOUT IT.
HE HEARD IT AT CINCINNATI.



Cap Badge, nickel plated,
any lettering, by mail...

50c

Coat Badge, with pin, any
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CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE



THE HUMANE AND PAINSTAKING TEAMSTER WILL APPRECIATE THE MERITS OF THIS KNIFE

- EMBODIES—1. Pocket Knife 4. Leather Punch 7. Swedging Awl
2. Wire Cutter 5. Wire Pliers 8. Alligator Wrench
3. Hoof Hook 6. Screw Driver 9. Screw Bit

Cuts off Barbed Fence Wire as easily as an ordinary 8-inch plier. No more parts nor pieces than in a three-bladed knife. INVALUABLE TO TEAMSTERS ESPECIALLY. A TOOL COMBINING AN ENTIRE WORKSHOP IN A SMALL SPACE.

"H. H. H." KNIVES

Are built for practical use, not filled with knicknacks, as is the case with most combination knives. Especial care is taken to make the knife sufficiently strong for use of *Teamsters*, all rivets being countersunk. The temper is drawn in screwdriver and point of awl to prevent either from breaking. It is no more clumsy or awkward to carry in the pocket than an ordinary three-bladed knife. The blades are made of the best 85 carbon cutler's steel and tempered to withstand hard usage.

The Pliers and Wire Cutters are Drop Forged **TOOL** Steel (not steel castings) and tempered especially to do the work required of them, and give entire satisfaction in handling and cutting fence wire, baling and binding wire, harness rivets, etc.

The Leather Punch will be found indispensable for making various size holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. The Leather Punch acts as a wedging awl or marlin spike *when turned to the left*; especially adapted for use in *lacing belts*, untying knots, etc. Besides being a perfect leather punch and swedging awl, this tool is a perfect screw bit, making a tapering hole in wood for various sized screws *when turned to the right*.

The Screw Bit and Screw Driver features of this knife are perfect in their operation.

The Lace Hook and *Hoof Hook* formed on end of plier handle will be found convenient in many ways.

One tool does not interfere with the free use of another. Each one works independently.

This knife is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, embodying every essential element, viz.: **simplicity, convenience, durability, smoothness and strength**. It is not heavy or cumbersome. Perfect in operation. Made to sell on its *merits*. Made to gain friends and keep them. A tool for any emergency.

The Pliers will be found especially valuable in drawing nails from the hoofs. Send \$1.25 for sample and terms to agents.

Devine Specialty Co.

827-828 State Life Building,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

REFERENCE: Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.